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"an annual expenditure nearly exact to the sum required," for "nearly equal" (p. 44); "a banditti . . . resting for support on presumed impurity within us," for "impunity" (p. 47, relating to Amelia Island). It would also, I now believe (though I own I did not always think so), be a perfectly allowable act on the part of an editor of nineteenth-century correspondence to alter corduroy punctuation into macadam, provided there is not the slightest doubt as to the meaning. Monroe often punctuates casually; his commas are not inspired, and they do trouble the reader.

Less than half the volume consists of correspondence. A hundred and fifty pages are taken up with inaugural addresses and with messages to Congress. These are procurable (at varying expense, apparently) in Mr. Richardson's valuable and expensively-indexed compilation; yet they belong here, beyond a doubt. One is not so sure about the last hundred pages. These form a collection entitled "The Genesis of the Message of 1823; Contemporaneous Correspondence on its Reception and Effects." It embraces some forty-nine letters. None of them were written by Monroe. Most of them have been printed before, including nearly all that deal with the genesis of the Monroe declaration — the familiar letters of Rush, Canning, and Adams. Neither these nor the letters of 1824 are a necessary part of such a series as the present; and as for explaining the genesis of the Monroe doctrine, Mr. Ford has already done that in a more enlightening manner and in a more perspicuous form.

J. FRANKLIN JAMESON.

Daniel Webster. By JOHN BACH McMASTER. (New York: The Century Co. 1902. Pp. xi, 343.)

The Letters of Daniel Webster, from Documents owned principally by the New Hampshire Historical Society. Edited by C. H. VAN TYNE, Ph.D. (New York: McClure, Phillips, and Co. 1902. Pp. xxii, 769.)

PROFESSOR McMASTER'S volume is, in the best sense, a popular biography, and as such is cordially to be commended. It is pleasantly written and easy to read, but makes no particularly new contribution to our previous knowledge of Webster's life. Professor McMaster has at his command an unusual wealth of incident bearing on the period with which he deals, and he uses it, especially in the earlier chapters, to the enlivenment of the narrative. Much use is also made of Webster's letters and speeches, the extracts from the latter being frequent and extended, it being the aim, apparently, to let Webster speak as much as possible for himself. The general tone, while impartial, is at times adversely critical, and there will doubtless be disappointment that the great moments in Webster's career, particularly his attitude towards the slavery movement, have not been more prominently emphasized by a biographer so competent. The thirty-four illustrations, mostly portraits, are well done, and there is an admirable index.

Mr. Van Tyne's edition of Webster's letters is a valuable supplement to the two volumes of *Private Correspondence* published by Fletcher Webster in 1856. An interesting account of the fate of the Webster papers—typical of that which not seldom has befallen the papers of other distinguished men in this country—is given by Mr. Van Tyne in his preface. At the time of Webster's death, in October, 1852, most of his papers were at Marshfield. Those which were left in Washington, together with copies of the semi-official correspondence between Webster and Fillmore, were shortly sent to the same place, while copies of other letters were obtained through the efforts of the literary executors. The plans of the latter for the publication of the papers were, however, frustrated by Webster's son Fletcher, who turned over to the executors only such letters as he himself proposed to publish, though he received from Edward Everett a great mass of letters, the executors having decided to send to Fletcher Webster "such portions" of the correspondence and papers "as it might be deemed expedient to publish." After the issuance of the *Private Correspondence*, the borrowed copies were returned to the executors "in a confused condition"; and the three principal collections now remaining are, in Mr. Van Tyne's phrase, a "hodge-podge."

The letters retained by Fletcher Webster were divided between Professor Sanborn, of Dartmouth College, and Peter Harvey. Harvey's collection, with additions, was presented in 1876 to the New Hampshire Historical Society, and it is upon this collection, numbering over 3,500 letters, that Mr. Van Tyne has mainly drawn in the volume now published. The valuable collection owned by Mr. C. P. Greenough has not, save for ten letters, been available, perhaps because of its intended use in the new edition of Webster's works announced by Little, Brown, and Company, but some thirty letters have been drawn from the large collection of Mr. Edwin P. Sanborn, of New York. As it is, however, the Webster correspondence is still fragmentary. Many letters known to have been written have disappeared, while some of Webster's best-known correspondents are represented by but a few letters.

Mr. Van Tyne's edition is itself a selection. He has not undertaken to print anything like the whole mass of correspondence and memoranda to which he has had access, but such parts only as he judged to be of permanent interest, or typical of Webster's conduct or opinions in certain personal relations. Of the thousands of letters preserved, many are obviously of no consequence, and those he has wisely left untouched. Passages omitted without indication in letters printed by Fletcher Webster are given, if important, while many letters from Webster's wife and children have, on the other hand, been shorn of their unimportant or repetitious personal phrases. The method is dangerous, and would hardly be permissible in a more pretentious collection, but we do not imagine that there will be much criticism of Mr. Van Tyne at this point, though one must of course take his word for it that the excision has been judicious.

The volume now before us contains 653 letters from Webster, 217 letters to him, and 93 miscellaneous pieces. The varied contents of the collection has led Mr. Van Tyne to reject the chronological arrangement and group the papers under a topical classification. The grouping is in ten divisions: early life, the local politician, the national statesman, family relations, relations with friends and neighbors, the farmer of Marshfield, intellectual interests, the sportsman, personal finances, and religious and moral character. On the whole, the division fits fairly well, though the line between local and national political activity will seem to some rather arbitrary. Mr. Van Tyne draws the line at 1823, when Webster returned to Congress after an absence of six years. Of the papers of the local period, the most notable is the draft, hitherto unpublished, of Webster's speech on Giles's conscription bill, December 9, 1814. Part of the argument against the proposed measure recalls the opinions of Jefferson and Hamilton on the constitutionality of a national bank, while the declarations as to the powers of the states sound a bit strange when Webster's later utterances are remembered. The reason for reprinting verbatim from the *Private Correspondence* the paragraph on p. 93, declaring Webster's opposition to the congressional caucus, is not clear.

In the section on "Webster as a National Statesman" the most interesting single document, again, is not a letter, but the outline of the Seventh of March speech. The famous phrase "I would not take pains uselessly to reaffirm an ordinance of nature, nor to reënact the will of God" (*Works*, V. 352), stands here, "I will not reaffirm," etc. (p. 397). The qualifying words in the speech as printed are significant. The letters show the wide-spread approval of the speech outside of New England, and the attempts to get an endorsement of it in Massachusetts, where the opposition was bitter. That Webster might have been the great leader of the antislavery forces is clear from a letter of January 29, 1838, to Benjamin D. Silliman, in which he gives it as his opinion "that the antislavery feeling is growing stronger and stronger every day," and that "the substantial truth" ought not to be yielded "for the sake of conciliating those whom we never can conciliate" (p. 211). It was a devious course which led him from this to speak, in 1851, of "Abolition notions" (p. 476), or to write to Petigru in August, 1852: "The *ὀι πολλοί* of the Whig party, especially in the north and east, were, in March 1850, fast sinking into the slough of free soilism and abolitionism. I did what I could to rescue the country from the consequences of their abominable politics. I disdain to seek the favor of such persons, and have no sympathy with their opinions." Professor McMaster's volume, read in connection with the letters presented by Mr. Van Tyne, shows but too plainly how Webster, from the time he became a popular idol and a hanker after the presidency, changed steadily from the statesman to the politician. There are numerous allusions in the letters to his presidential aspirations, and his desire to "steer his boat with discretion."

The *errata*, though not numerous, are of the kind that ought not to occur. Landon for Jaudon (p. xxii), Plummer for Plumer (pp. 74, 110, 552), Abbot for Abbott (p. 449), Daniel T. Tompkins for Daniel D. Tompkins (p. 85), Curtiss for Curtis (p. 470), and Wallcot for Walcott (p. 580), are among the misprints, together with such erroneous readings of the manuscript as Sauger for Sanger (pp. 441, 470, and elsewhere), W. H. Grinnell for M. H. Grinnell (pp. 537, 539), Colgent's for Colquitt's (p. 608), Tuckers for Suckers, contemporary slang for people of Illinois (p. 221), and Doroney for Downs, senator from Louisiana (p. 399). "The letter to Reverend Goddard" (p. 735) is at least inelegant. The numerous foot-notes are brief, but generally sufficient. There are a few slips, as on p. 372, where the career of E. Rockwood Hoar is made to appear as that of his father, and on p. 462, where the first note is meaningless. Note 2, p. 625, is a repetition of a part of the preceding letter. The Horatio G. Cilley noted on p. 742 is apparently the same person as the one referred to, with a different residence, on p. 743. The absence of an index is extraordinary, and is but partially atoned for by the full table of contents and useful chronological indexes of the papers.

WILLIAM MACDONALD.

Georgia and State Rights. By ULRICH BONNELL PHILLIPS, PH.D.
(Washington: Government Printing Office. 1902. Pp. 224.)

THIS is the essay for which the Winsor Prize of the American Historical Association was awarded in 1901. Its subtitle describes its scope, "A Study of the Political History of Georgia from the Revolution to the Civil War, with Particular Regard to Federal Relations." The essay, of more than two hundred pages, has to do with some of the most important subjects in American constitutional history. Georgia in the making of the Constitution; the expulsion of the Cherokees; the case of the Cherokee Nation *vs.* Georgia, and that of Worcester *vs.* Georgia; the attitude of Governors Troup and Lumpkin and of Georgia toward the national government; Jackson's attitude toward Marshall's decision; and the practical nullification of Georgia in the Worcester case — these are some of the important topics within the first half of Dr. Phillips's treatise. On all these topics the essay makes very helpful contributions for the student's use. In connection with these topics the author considers the various factions and parties in Georgia politics, and he brings within his view the public life and opinions of prominent statesmen of Georgia like A. S. Clayton, Gilmer, Forsyth, Crawford, Colquitt, and, later, men like Toombs, A. H. Stephens, Howell Cobb, Herschel V. Johnson, and Joseph E. Brown — men whose influence in the arena of national politics has been such that no student of American history can afford to be ignorant of their personal careers.

In considering state issues and state leaders the constant relation of these to national politics is indicated. The strength and composition of